

Kentucky

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM,
NEW SERIES—NO. 32.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, bumi'ring at his neck.”
LEXINGTON, KY. FRIDAY EVENING AUGUST 12, 1825.

OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUBSISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of the Troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork
500 bushels of good clean salt
3200 gallons of good proof whiskey
220 bushels of good sound beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1600 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels of good clean salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork
1250 do of fresh fine flour
2000 gallons of good proof whiskey
520 bushels of good sound beans
2800 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
110 bushels of good clean salt
2200 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork
400 do of fresh fine flour
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey
150 bushels of good sound beans
4500 pounds of good hard soap
1200 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
40 bushels of good clean salt
750 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Natchitoches.

180 barrels of pork
375 do of fresh fine flour
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey
165 bushels of good sound beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1240 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
42 bushels of good clean salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the first day of December, 1826.
At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigris, 150 miles above Fort Smith.
200 barrels of pork
625 do of fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
250 bushels of good sound beans
4300 pounds of good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels of good clean salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork
2000 do of fresh fine flour
15000 gallons of good proof whiskey
900 bushels of good sound beans
300 do of good clean salt
13000 pounds of good hard soap
1200 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks

70 bushels of good clean salt
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork
300 do of fresh fine flour
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
1900 pounds of good hard soap
800 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean salt

The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork
220 do of fresh fine flour
1800 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
620 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

At St Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork
750 do of fresh fine flour
5700 gallons of good proof whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard soap
3200 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean salt
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar

The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork
1200 do of fine fresh flour
3000 gallons of good proof whiskey
500 bushels of good sound beans
8000 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean salt
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar

One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork
250 do of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt

The remainder on the 15th day of June, 1826.

450 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826
At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork
730 do fine fresh flour
5000 gallons good proof whiskey
340 bushels good sound beans
5500 pounds good hard soap
2500 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
90 bushels good clean salt
1400 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork
150 do fine fresh flour
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey
70 bushels good sound beans
1100 pounds good hard soap
500 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
20 bushels good clean salt
280 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

At Pittsburg.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Niagara, N. Y.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Sackett's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork
500 do fine fresh flour
3000 gallons good proof whiskey
200 bushels good sound beans
3000 pounds good hard soap
1500 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Savannah, Ga.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Augusta, Ga.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Boston.

300 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped
625 do fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
275 bushels good sound beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork
625 do fresh fine flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
275 bushels good sound beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork
625 do fresh fine flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
275 bushels good sound beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
And the remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork
250 barrels fresh fine Howard street flour
1600 gallons good proof whiskey
110 bushels good sound beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
23 bushels good clean salt
450 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826
One-fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826
The remainder on the 1st day of March, 1827.

At Green Bay.

575 barrels of pork
1200 do of fine fresh flour
3000 gallons good proof whiskey
500 bushels good sound beans
8000 pounds good hard soap
4000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels good clean salt
2500 gallons good cider vinegar
One-half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork
250 do of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels good sound beans
1760 pounds good hard soap
800 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels good clean salt



Gazette.

18 DECEMBER.

31 DECEMBER.

1 JANUARY.

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Natural History.

POMPEII.

Concluded.

To proceed now to the public edifices. The temple of Isis is still standing, with its Doric pillars, and its walls painted with emblems of the services of the deity, such as the hippopotamus, coconut-blossom, Ibis, &c. The sacred vessels, lamps, and tables of Isis are still to be seen, from a little chapel within, a poisonous vapour is said formerly to have arisen, which the heathen priests may have used for every species of deception. This vapour is said to have increased after the violent eruptions of Vesuvius; but has not latterly given out the slightest smell.

A small Grecian temple of which only two pillars remain, had been probably already destroyed by an earthquake, which, in the reign of Titus, preceded the dreadful irruption of the volcano—On the opposite side of this temple there is still an edifice, called the quarters of the soldiers, because all sorts of arms, pictures of soldiers, and a skeleton in chains were found there. By others it has been considered the forum of Pompeii.

Two theatres, the smaller one particularly, are in an excellent state of preservation. The structure of this one is such as was usually adopted by the ancients, and is well deserving of modern imitation, as it affords the spectators commodious seats, a fine view of the stage and facility of hearing. Although sufficiently large to contain two thousand persons, the plebeians standing in a broad gallery at the top, were quite as able to see all that was passing on the stage as the magistrate in his marble balcony. In this gallery the arrangements for spreading the sail cloth over the spectators are still visible.—The stage itself is very broad, as it has no side walls and appears less deep than it really is. A wall runs across it, and cuts off just as much room as is necessary for the accommodation of the performers. But this room has three very broad doors; the middle one is distinguished by its height, and the space behind it is still deeper than in front. If these doors, as may be conjectured, always stood open, the stage was in fact large, and afforded besides the advantage of being able to display a double scenery: if, for example, the scene in front was that of a street, there might have been behind a free prospect into the open field.

The cemetery lies before the gate of the high road. The tomb of the priestess Mannaea is very remarkable: it was erected according to the epitaph, by virtue of a decree of the Dicemviri. In the midst of little boxes of stone, in square piles, and on a sort of altar, the family urns were placed in little niches; and without these piles the broken masks are still to be seen, in front of the cemetery by the road side, is a beautiful seat forming a semicircle, that will contain twenty or thirty persons. It was probably overshadowed by trees eighteen hundred years ago; under which the women of Pompeii sat in the cool of the evenings, while their children played before them, and viewed the crowds that were passing through the gate.

To the above particulars from the pen of the elegant and lively Kotzbuue, the following details, given by a late very accurate traveller, are subjoined.

The entrance into Pompeii is by a quadrangular court, nearly of the size of the raised part of our Leicester square. This court is surrounded on every side by a colonade which supports the roof of a gallery; and the latter ends of several small apartments, not unlike the cells of a prison. The columns are of brick, stuccoed over; and painted of a deep red: they are in height from ten to twelve feet, are placed at about a like distance from each other; and are of the Doric order, fluted two thirds from the top, and well proportioned. After a variety of conjectures relative to the purpose to which this building was applied, it has been ascertained that it was either a barrack for soldiers, (various pieces of armour having been found in some of the cells) or the Praetorian of the Governor, where a body of military must have been stationed. Adjacent to it stood the Theatres, the Forum, and one or two temples, all connected by very neat and well paved courts.

The smaller of the Theatres is to the right, and is called the covered Theatre, because it was so constructed, that, by means of canvas, curtains, the spectators were defended from the sun and rain. A door through the wall leads to the different galleries, and to the open space in the centre, resembling the pit of a modern Theatre. The interior is beautifully neat; and, with the exception of the spoilation of the marble slabs, removed to the Palace of the Portici, with which the whole of the inside, not excepting the seats, had been covered, is in excellent preservation. On each side are the seats for the magistrates; the orchestra, as in modern Theatres, is in front of the stage; and the latter, with its brick wings is very shallow. This Theatre was calculated to contain about two thousand spectators. From its level a stair case leads to an eminence on which several public buildings are situated. The most conspicuous of these is a small temple said to have been dedicated to Isis, and having a secret passage, perforated in two places, whence the priests are supposed to have descended to the deluded multitude the oracles of that deity.

Within a paved court is an altar of a round shape, on the one side, and on the other side a well. A cistern with four apertures, was placed at a small distance, to facilitate the procuring water. In this court, sacrifices and other holi-rities are conjectured to have taken place, various vessels for sacrifice, such as lamps, tripods, &c. having been found, when the place was last excavated. One of the tripods is of the most admirable workmanship. On each of the three legs, a beautiful sphinx, wearing a raised head dress, and probably in allusion to the hidden meanings of the oracles which were uttered in the abovementioned temple. The hoop in which the basin for the coals was sunk, is elegantly decorated with rams heads, connected by garlands of flowers, and within the basin, which is of black earth, the very rind is left from the sacrifice, nearly two thousand years ago, as sound as fresh, as if it had been the remains of yesterday's fire.

Opposite the above court, you enter on a room, so large, that a sofa pads it to the centre, and a table near the wall. The sofa there is covered with a large carpet, and the

place where the public orators pleaded in the presence of the people. Every thing here is in the highest order and preservation.

The great amphitheatre proudly rears its walls over every other edifice on the same elevated spot. It is a stupendous structure, and has twenty-four rows of seats, the circumference of the lowest of which is about 750 feet. It is estimated to have contained about 30,000 spectators. The upper walls are much injured, having partially projected above ground long before the distillery of Pompeii.

A corn field leads to the excavated upper end of the high street, which consists of a narrow road for carts, with foot-pavement on each side.

The middle is paved with large blocks of marble and the ruts of the wheels proclaim its antiquity, even at the time of its being overwhelmed. The footpaths are elevated about a foot and a half from the level of the carriage road. The houses on each side whether shops or private buildings, have not any claim to extra elegance: they consist of a ground floor only, and, with the exception of the door, have not an opening towards the street. The windows of the private houses look to an inner square court, and are in general very high. The apartments themselves are, with the exception of one in each house, which probably served as a drawing room, both low and diminutive. In point of decoration they are neat, and in many instances, elegant: the floors generally consist of figured pavements, either in larger stones of various colours, regularly cut and systematically disposed, or are formed of a beautiful mosaic, with a fanciful border, and an animal figure in the centre. The geometrical lines and figures in the design of the borders, have an endless variety of the most pleasing shapes, to display the fertile imagination of the artists. Their tessellated pavements alone must convince us that the ancients were well skilled in geometry. The ground is usually white, and the ornaments black; but other colours are often employed with increased effect.

The walls of the apartments are equally, if not still more deserving attention. They are painted, either in compartments, exhibiting some mythological or historical event, or simply covered over with a light ground, adorned with a border and perhaps an elegant little vignette, in the centre or at equal distances. But few of the historical paintings now exist in Pompeii: for wherever a wall was found to contain a tolerable picture, it was removed and deposited in the museum at Portici. To effect this the greatest care and ingenuity were required, as to peculiarity of sawing pieces of the wall, twenty and more square feet in extent, without destroying the picture. This however was not a modern invention, for, among the excavated remains of tabia, the workmen came to an apartment containing paintings which had been separated by the ancients themselves from a wall, with the obvious intent of being introduced in another place. This was however prevented by the ruin of the city; and the paintings, therefore, were found leaning against the wall of the apartment.

Another excavated portion of Pompeii, is likewise part of a street, and, being perfectly in a line with the one already described, is conjectured to be a continuation, or rather the extremity of the latter; in which case Pompeii must have been a city of considerable importance, and its main street nearly a mile in length. The houses here, as in the other instance, are distributed into shops and private dwellings, some of the latter of which are distinguished by the remains of former internal elegance, such as tessellated pavements, painted walls, &c.; most of them have likewise an interior court, surrounded by apartments.

Mr. Taylor, who is engaged in his researches at Pompeii, in a letter to his friend, Mr. Nodier, dated Pompeii, Nov. 16, 1824, says, 'In one of the rooms in these baths, (speaking of some hot baths recently discovered,) my attention has been particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown, and in the highest state of preservation. One of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels; in addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known. I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skilful jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Moorish jewels which I examined at Grenada, and of the same designs which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewesses of Tetuan on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other, that one would suppose them manufactured by the same artist. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by an infinite number of small figures in alto relieve of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching these objects on the very spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent glass which has just been deposited in the museum of Naples.'

Further account of the Organic Remains discovered by Mr. Samuel W. Schlesford of New-Orleans, between Plaquemine and the takes, published in this paper of the 7th ult.

A gentleman now in this city (New Orleans) has a collection of bones, that he has spent one year in disinterring from a breach about forty miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, he has expended his all in their obtention; and as the magnitude of the bones is calculated even to confound the most expert osteologists, the citizens will be amply gratified by spending a few cents each, for the sight, and advantage of the gentleman, who unites with a good share of understanding, a pleasing deportment.

We may ransack the annals of Linnaeus—we may search Goldsmith from index to appendix—we may go through the entire routine of natural history—we may resort to all kinds of monstrosities—and refer to Jefferson's description and exaggerations of the mammoth, yet all will fall short of the present wonder, which is at least the eighth of the world. The accounts given of the mammoth, the elephant, the whale, the serpent, &c. are in no bagatelles in comparison to the genuine description that this animal admits of, from the dimensions of the parts of the skeleton, as already obtained.

One of the bones is eighteen feet in length, with a corresponding breadth; the largest extremity evidently answers to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to the terminations; from these facts we may infer that this bone constituted a fin, or tender; one of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but, generally, it is in a perfect state of ossification. It is evident that there was a corresponding fin, or tender; therefore the animal must have been fifty feet in breadth from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the back to the length of the fins.

There are several of the *Dorsal Vertebra*, and one of the *lumbar*, and bone answering to the *coccyx* in our anatomy. The vertebrae are sound, and corresponding in size to the largest bone; the protuberances of the vertebral are three feet in extent; they lead to the supposition that the animal had considerable protuberances on the back; the body of each vertebra is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube and calibre, for containing the spinal marrow, is six inches in diameter; some of the arterial and nervous identifications or courses are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our *os calcis*, one foot in length, and, I suppose eight inches in diameter. From all those circumstances, it was evidently an animal that surpasses any that history has made us acquainted with in the animal kingdom. If the skeleton was collected, and the bones all put in entire, it would compensate us for a pilgrimage at least to Mecca.

Whether it was herbivorous or carnivorous, aquatic or terraneous, we cannot decide; yet, we think that Dr. Mitchell will place it among the amphibious; we should think that mythological hold out its ancestor in the Leviathan in the deep—that it would have despised a relationship with the mammoth, with the whale, the elephant and the unicorn, we are well convinced. We will content ourselves for the present by supposing it an omnivora, as it is quite anomalous to all animals that have come under our scrutiny. We think that it will bring Dr. Mitchell to *lum plus ultra* in genus to give it a class, or trace out its lineolgy.—*Low. Gaz.*

Miscellaneous.

FOURTH OF JULY, IN PRISON.

Amongst the numerous accounts of the recent celebration of the anniversary of our independence, the following cannot fail to attract notice. The poor debtors confined in Worcester jail, Massachusetts, celebrated the day in the following manner as described in a Boston paper.

By the kindness of the keeper the unfortunate tenants of the jail in Worcester, were permitted to assemble in the Deitor's room: we cannot say to celebrate their own freedom, but the independence of their fellow citizens. We are not informed whether they sat down to a "sumptuous entertainment," whether their room was "tastefully ornamented" with paintings, portraits, evergreens, &c. or whether the "flowing glass" went merrily round; but we are assured that however long they may have been immured in the close and dreary walls of the jail, or have been deprived of that for which their fathers fought and bled, and for which their brethren throughout the continent were at that moment offering their tribute of praise and Thanksgiving—they had lost none of the spirit of '76.

The star of liberty was still standing firm in their hearts, though they were not permitted to mingle its incense with that of their brethren—the flame of patriotism was not extinguished in their bosoms, though unfortunately it was smothered by the damp walls of a dungeon. As proof of what we have asserted, we give some of their sentiments:—

New England—A land where "liberty abroad walks unconfin'd," and the debts of the unfortunate—how easily paid!

Liberty—Secured by bolts and bars, we fear not the loss of it.

Our Legislative Body—While they support imprisonment for debt, they are not unconscious that "Liberty alone can give the flower of life its beauty and its sweetness."

Our present Mansion—Where thieves do not break in to steal.

Freedom—A sly fellow—nothing but looks, keys, bolts and fitters can insure his safe keeping.

The Sheriff of this County—May he this day partake of as good a dinner as we do, and feel as independent as we in fact are.

Independence—Dearly purchased by our forefathers, and richly inherited by us their Children.

The day we celebrate—"No arrangements are made for spirituous liquors."

This day within the rugged walls,

May peace and hope abound,

Tomorrow, may we roam abroad

And tread on Freedom's ground.

The Eagle of Liberty—Place her here, and fear nothing for her safe keeping.

Our Militia—The sound of their music has this day given us *curricular* proof of their correct discipline.

Massachusetts—The Cradle of Liberty—she rocks too hard for the repose of poor debtors.

MACHIAS, July 7, 1825.

Another Fish Story.—On Monday, the 30th June, a whaling company, at Prospect Harbor in the town of Gouldsborough, discovered a whale oil the Harbor, and went in pursuit of it. They soon got within a proper distance, and fastened to the monster of the deep, *secundum artem*. The whale, not well pleased with the uncivil salutations, made the best of its way out to sea, drawing the boat by the force of the warp fastened to its body. After proceeding in this uncomfortable situation, four or five miles, the whale was drawn with magnificent glass which has just been deposited in the museum of Naples.

We may ransack the annals of Linnaeus—we may search Goldsmith from index to appendix—we may go through the entire routine of natural history—we may resort to all kinds of monstrosities—and refer to Jefferson's description and exaggerations of the mammoth, yet all will fall short of the present wonder, which is at least the eighth of the world. The accounts given of the mammoth, the elephant, the whale, the serpent, &c. are in no bagatelles in comparison to the genuine description that this animal admits of, from the dimensions of the parts of the skeleton, as already obtained.

then slid off, till foremost, into the ocean, and again sank. The boat was left by the whale upside down, and the men, with great labor gained her, and placed themselves on her bottom. It was with much difficulty that they kept themselves in this unsafe retreat, expiring every moment to be swallowed up in the mighty deep.

They remained in this situation four or five hours, when they were happily relieved by a boat which discovered them at a distance. Two of the crew were badly bruised by holding on to the boat, and one severely wounded by a stroke from the whale. The whale rose on the second or third day. It was about 30 feet long. The boat's crew consisted of Robert C. Palmer, Dan Noonan, Stephen Clark, John Russell, and Stephen Clark, Jr. Mr. Palmer after remaining on the bottom of the boat for some time, attempted to swim to the shore, but after proceeding about a quarter of a mile, finding he could not reach the shore, he returned to the boat, and took his former position among his suffering friends. Before he left the boat, he shook hands with all his associates, expecting never again to see them. The person who relieved them, was Capt. Joseph Was, of the boat Star, by whose assistance the whale was towed into Prospect Harbor.

Eastern Argus.

From the Connecticut Journal

LIGHTNING RODS

In the recently published number of Professor Silliman's Journal of Science, (Vol. IX, No. 14) we notice a valuable paper on lightning rods, by Dr. J. Van Rensselaer of New York; which it is hoped will be eminently useful in calling public attention to this important subject. The paper commences with the following remark.

"We hear so frequently of the destruction of lives and property by the effect of lightning, that it is surprising more effectual measures are not taken to guard against its power. In the country where the discovery was made, we should naturally expect to find it in extensive use; and yet England and France are both more zealous than the government of the United States in bringing to perfection the science of Franklin."

After referring to several authors who have written on this subject, and remarking briefly on the properties of the electric fluid, Dr. V. proceeds to give directions for the construction and arrangement of lightning rods.

"It is proved by the experiments of MM. de Romans and Charles, that the higher the rod is elevated in the air, other circumstances being equal, the more its efficacy will be increased. It is announced that the most advantageous form for the extremity is that of a very sharp cone. In this country it is usual to have three points diverging—in Europe on the continent particularly, only one is used, placed perpendicularly.

How far the sphere of action of the rod extends has not been accurately determined; but it is known that some buildings have been struck even when they had rods attached to them. This however has always taken place at a distance from the conductor."

"A lightning-rod," continues Dr. V. "consists of two parts, the stem which projects above the roof into the air, and the conductor which descends from the stem to the ground."

Following the French author Dr. V. gives very precise rules for forming the extremity of the stem, for which the journal of Science may be consulted; but we think such extreme precision in this particular altogether unnecessary. A rod of iron terminated either by one or three sharp points of the same metal, covered with either silver or gold leaf, to prevent rust and consequent bluntness, it is presumed will answer every purpose.

The following rules for the height of the rod deserve the most careful attention.

"It is allowed from experiment, that the stem of a lightning-rod effectually defends a circle of which it is the centre, and whose radius is twice its own height. According to this rule, a building sixty feet square requires only a stem fifteen, or eighteen, feet, raised in the centre of the roof. A building of one hundred and twenty feet, by the same rule, would require a stem of thirty feet; and such is often used; but it is better, instead of one of that length to have two of fifteen or eighteen feet, one being erected 30 feet from the end of the building, the other at the same distance from the other end, and consequently sixty feet from each other. The same rule should be followed for any larger or smaller building."

According to this rule a very large proportion of the rods in this country will not secure the buildings on which they are erected. Many buildings 25 or 30 feet in length have only a rod at one end, rising not more than 6 or 8 feet above the building; and many buildings, with two chimneys 15 or 20 feet distant, have only a rod rising 4 or 5 feet above one chimney. It should be carefully borne in mind that such rods do not secure the remote parts of a building, and that the trifling expense of adding a few feet to the height of the rod ought not to be placed in competition with the hazard of lives and property. To protect two chimneys of equal height with one rod, the height of the rod above the chimney on which it is raised should be equal to half the distance between the two chimneys—for example, two chimneys 20 feet distant from each other, would be protected by a rod elevated 10 feet above one of the chimneys. This conclusion is readily drawn from the above rule, as given by Dr. V. and the same rule shows that, for the security of a building, we can rarely depend upon a rod of ordinary height on a neighbouring building.

Accidents frequently happen from the destruction of the lower portion of the conductor by rust, the following remarks are important.

"Iron in immediate contact with moist earth soon becomes covered with rust, and in time is destroyed; to prevent this, the conductor should be placed in a trough filled with charcoal, in the following manner. Having made a trench in the ground about two feet deep, a row of brick is laid on the broad side, and covered by another row placed on the edge; a stratum of charcoal is then strewed over the bottom of the bricks, about two inches thick, on which the conductor is laid and the trough then filled with more charcoal, and by a row of bricks laid on the top. Iron, thus buried in charcoal, will suffer no change in thirty years.

"It is necessary that the lightning should be conducted, not only to the ground but to moist ground. Dr. V. recommends to lead the conductor, if convenient, into a well at least two feet below water mark: if this is not convenient, it should be carried into the dampest spot near the building.

"Our remarks have been confined to the adap

The Gazette

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1825.

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

The 2d of July, was the day fixed on by the people of a great number of counties in Virginia, for the meeting in Staunton, of delegates chosen for the purpose of devising a plan for obtaining a convention, for the purpose of revising their constitution. From the Staunton Spectator we learn that thirty-seven counties were represented on that day by upwards of one hundred delegates, among whom were some of the ablest men in the state.

At twelve o'clock the delegates met in the new Presbyterian church, and made choice of the Hon. Wm. McCay of Pendleton county as President, Samuel M. Edwards Esq. of Loudon county Secretary, and Mr. John Clarke of Augusta county Doorkeeper. Some business preparatory to the proceedings was transacted, and the house adjourned until the next day.

On Tuesday & Wednesday last at 3 o'clock P.M. the Mercury stood in our office at 92 Fahrenheit, which was two degrees higher than at any time this season, and higher than it has been for 5 years.

SHOCKING MURDER.

On the 13th June a Thomas Wiggs and Henry Wells descended the Cumberland river, and about 8 or 9 miles below Eddyville stopped at the house of one Absalom Stokes. Shortly after their arrival Wiggs left Stokes' house on foot with the intention of going to Smithland, immediately after his departure, Wells said he had lost his pocket book with a considerable quantity of money, and charged Wiggs with having stolen it. Wells then employed two men to go after Wiggs, who soon overtaken him & brought him back, but found on him neither money nor pocketbook. It was near dark when they delivered Wiggs to Wells, who with Stokes put him on board a skiff, about dark, bound hand and foot, and rowed him out into the river, where after beating him unmercifully, they cut off both his ears stabbed him in the breast and then threw him into the river. Four days afterwards his body was found, bound as above mentioned; Stokes was immediately apprehended an committed, but wells made his escape; and we understand the Grand jury at Princeton have found a true bill against Stokes for Murder.

Thomas Wiggs friends are said to live near Lexington, and if they do they can obtain further information respecting this horrid transaction from Mr Benjamin Marshall in Lexington from whom we obtain the above narrative.

MR. BRADFORD,

Dear Sir—Of none with more propriety than yourself can I remark the favor of publishing the few following remarks concerning the "Female Academy of this town," which is so honourable and at the same time so profitable in every sense to Lexington. Your ceaseless private industry and your valuable services in promoting all the public objects intended to advance the interests and character of the place, the delight you must feel at beholding what Lexington now is contrasted with what she was in 1770, when according to your own words the "first permanent settlement was made here," the present prosperous condition of its literary institutions after so many vicissitudes—every thing assures me, Sir, that you, who have had so active an agency in promoting the pleasing scene that now surrounds us, will cheerfully contribute all in your power to the advancement of that town, whose infant you cherished, and which it must now do you good to see moving steadily on to useful and vigorous age. In a letter from a friend he observes that Lafayette said in Northampton Mass. "Lexington I found was a beautiful city, that seemed to have arisen instanter on what was a few years ago the beaten of the wilderness. Only fifty years ago," said he speaking of Kentucky, "and think what has been done; then look forward from what has to what will be done in fifty more." Some one expressed a wish that he would stay in the United States. "My Dear Sir!" exclaimed he, "I wish I were proscribed in Europe tomorrow; for then I might find ample reason for staying with you always." Confidence that these remarks in point of fact will please yourself and all who read them, I submit some observations on the examination in the "LAFAVETTE FEMALE ACADEMY."

Yours with respect
—BOLMAN.

On Wednesday and Thursday last the examination of "THE LAFAYETTE FEMALE ACADEMY" was held before a very crowded and intelligent audience. The schoolroom which is very large, was thronged each day by the parents and friends of the pupils and the institution. On Wednesday the younger classes were examined and very much to the credit of themselves and their instructors. The preparatory department of this academy is under the care of a lady, than whom there is none better qualified for her station. If intelligence, modesty, and varied worth are suitable qualifications, I feel assured that every one who reads this and knows her will not hesitate to own that she possesses them. Whatever others may think of this branch of the institution I for my part confess that I deem it equally important with any other. A great mistake is made by those parents, who send their children they care not to whom "to keep them out of mischief." They do not reflect that the time thus often wasted is mainly that in which the character of the child is fixed through life. It is too well known to require remark, that when the mind is blank in childhood, the first impressions made, remain in it in despite of all subsequent exertion to remove them. It must be therefore of the greatest importance to commit children to the care of those who are capable of giving them useful lessons; who are themselves amiable and thus suited to make youth so both by precept and example; and who can teach them that rational subordination, which is equally removed from the rude boorishness, which sometimes mistake for independence, and from that servility of manner caused by an education founded on authority independently of reason. Did parents generally consider this, we should not be so often pained as we are with the sight of rule ignorance—the effect of neglected childhood; nor would the parents themselves receive such frequent mortifications from spoiled children. These things look like truisms which all know, and yet it seems necessary that they should be constantly rung in their ears. They blight the teacher purity of *femina moralis*, is considered, we really deem it a primary evidence of integrity to obtain their approbation. The young lady who spoke an address on "American Independence" did great justice to her subject. The patriotic enthusiasm that burned in this young lady's breast

read these remarks to pause for a minute, and come to a resolution on it.

The latter part of the exercises of Wednesday consisted in reading compositions, which, considering the age of the writers, were very good; in a thorough examination on arithmetic by the intelligent instructor of that branch, and in a close inquiry into the origin of Logic, its principles and their use. The audience was occasionally recreated by music. The performance of one of the youngest members of the school on the piano and with the voice surprised and delighted all who witnessed it. There were exhibited also other specimens of musical talent equally creditable to the performers and to their very worthy and highly useful preceptors. No pains appear to have been spared and the very young lady already alluded to seemed to read music with the same facility that she would the simplest tale.

On Thursday the Senior Class was examined, First on Astronomy with which they were well acquainted. The promptness and ease with which answers were given and computations made did ample credit to the mathematical teacher. The Principal knew well how to instruct his pupils in the application of the mathematics they had learned; and the pupils showed that they had been taught mathematics not only as the basis of all the physical sciences, indeed of all science which is of really substantial use, but also as the means of the closest and most scrupulously logical reasoning. As a rigid intellectual exercise mathematics are highly valuable, and have a powerful influence in strengthening the mind. We often see widows and those in pilgrimage imposed by the avaricious and unprincipled, and if by understanding the measuring of lands or the calculation of accounts they could defend their own rights, it would be surely a desirable object. We may never expect to see a female commanding in an East-India voyage, or superintending the erection of a battery to save our country; but is that any reason why females should not learn those principles by which property is obtained and secured, by which their minds are expanded by following and measuring the mariner's track to remotest regions, and by which they are taught to read that ALPHABET BY WHICH THE DEITY HAS WRITTEN HIS OWN HISTORY IN THE HEAVENS? When we remember that the abased knowledge of astronomy has from the first suggested to enthrall the human mind, that by being able to calculate an eclipse or the return of a comet indicated to the ignorant something beyond human power, the crafty use of which knowledge pretended to be received from above struck the vulgar with amazement, and debasing them to idolize impostors made them willingly bow their necks to the yoke; when we consider that the monster SUPERSTITION has its origin in the fears caused by natural phenomena, and that these have in every age been exaggerated by the insidious hunters after power in order to attain the objects of their ambition by walking across the prostrate necks of the awestruck multitude, when we consider all this, and that astronomy removing the curtain enabled men to see things as they are, and lay aside their fears, and walk forth in the dignity of their nature to view with adoration what they before shrank from, we cannot help congratulating ourselves on every institution intended to enlighten and free our race. We no longer see those who know more than their neighbours cast into dungeons and chains and in some instances put to death, for science has raised her head and abashed superstition, the fierce parent of infatuate PERSECUTION has shrunk back into the dark caverns whence she came. This superstition commences in childhood and advancing gradually from the nursery it spreads its baneful influence until the adult quaking before a bulrush which he sees agitated by moonlight becomes an intolerable burden to himself and an easy prey to any designing demagogue in church or state. Astronomy leading the benighted wanderer by the hand conducts him up to the owner of Belus from which he can look into Heaven, and there with her diamond wand explaining and pointing out the bright glories that adorn the universe, she teaches him to adore That Power who spoke them into being and leads them on their eternal rounds. There he hears voices parades enchanting qui tout-a-coup dans le profond silence de la nuit arrêtent au milieu de l'Olympe la lue des étoiles, calment la mer irrite, font faire la lue des vents et les flots, et suspendent le cours des fleuves rapides." It is unnecessary to mention what an overwhelming and most assurative power this science exerts on us in regard to our adorable Creator, how it humbles us before Him and yet teaches us that that which can comprehend Him and his works cannot be destined to mortality; how it roots out avarice and all the grovelling passions that seem to belie our origin, and elevating our characters anticipates here in some measure our destination hereafter. To all institutions originated and carried on for such noble purposes we wish with all our hearts unceasing prosperity, and we feel assured that our intelligent community feeling their ennobling influence will turn their attention more earnestly to the cultivation of the highest talents of our species.

After the examination on astronomy the class (the Senior) read compositions with which we were much pleased. As on all such occasions we were more struck with some than others, while we confess that in our judgment they all did great honour to the writers. The diligent author of the essay "on childhood," if we may be a little poetical, reminds us of the woeless moon when behind her dark veil she sheds her pearl drops, and immediately bursting from the encircling cloud she spreads around her a bright flood of delight. The writer on the superior value of *public* over a *private* education showed a great deal of sound sense and masterly thought, together with that characteristic amiability which endears her to all who know her, and of which we sincerely hope no change of circumstance will ever deprive her. On the subject of education we shall probably make a few remarks before we close.

We were very much pleased with the strength and judgment shown in the dissertation "on the former and present condition of America." It gratified us also to notice the compliment paid, although others also paid some to our great and distinguished townsmen Mr. Clay.

When the instinctive quickness and the spotless purity of *femina moralis* is considered, we really deem it a primary evidence of integrity to obtain their approbation. The young lady who spoke an address on "American Independence" did great justice to her subject. The patriotic enthusiasm that burned in this young lady's breast

deserves the highest commendation for let it but be perpetually kept alive in the females of our country, and I want no better security for the continuance of that independence whose blessings on that occasion were eloquently set forth.

"The triumphs of genius"—a poem was an able exemplification of the subject. A hope has been expressed in a late public print that this poem will be published, and in this hope we cordially join. In that case it will speak its own panegyric more forcibly than we can. We cannot forbear however to compare it to a collection of brilliant parti-coloured gems arranged in a fantastic but beautiful order, or to a piece of exquisitely wrought *mosaic*; nor indeed would it require a great stretch of imagination to fancy ourselves in the grattoches which this latter branch of art was destined to adorn, catching the current stream of melody with which they resounded.

(To be Continued)

Georgia, Troup, and the Indians.—It is recollect that the Creek Indians are divided on the subject of the late treaty, by which that tribe ceded to the United States a large tract of country. The treaty was made by McIntosh and his friends without the consent of a majority of the nation, and for which he was put to death, the majority contending that the treaty of cession was fraudulently effected. The party opposed to the treaty are unwilling to carry it into execution. This conduct on the part of the Indians has excited the jealousy of the state of Georgia. The Legislature of that state, at a late extra session, accused Mr. Crowell, the Agent, of fomenting dissatisfaction among the Indians, and of exciting the hostile party to destroy McIntosh and to oppose the treaty.

For the purpose of keeping peace and administering justice; we suppose, the president designated Mr. Andrews to go into the nation for the purpose of investigating the facts, and clothed him with special powers to suspend the agent from office if he found it necessary. A long correspondence has taken place between Mr. Andrews and Gov. Troup upon the subject of Andrew's mission. Governor Troup displays much intemperance towards the Agent, and manifests, we think, a disposition to have Crowell removed at every event. Andrews, however, acting more discreetly, entered formally into the investigation, and after collecting the testimony acquired the Agent and exculpated him from the charges imputed and alleged by the Legislature and Gov. Troup.

Governor Troup finding Andrews inflexible, and disposed to pursue an independent course, informed the Secretary of War that he would no longer hold any correspondence with Mr. Andrews. And thus, so far, terminated the efforts of Gov. Troup to procure the expulsion of Crowell, the Agent, from his office.

The last Southern Recorder informs us that Gen. Gaines has failed in his attempt to reconcile the two parties of Indians, but obtained assurances that no hostilities would be committed either upon one another or with the whites. Whatever may be the justice of the Georgia claims to the territory obtained by the last treaty, we can but consider that government as having acted a most extravagant part towards the government of the United States and the Indians. If the treaty was in fact obtained by *jeu*, as alleged by the Indians, there can be no doubt but the United States ought and will abrogate it and restore the Indians to their rights. Governor Troup need not imagine that his bullying conduct in deterring the United States from doing justice. And if the treaty was fraudulently obtained, it must be null and void, and the United States must, in good faith, place the Indians upon their original location. This can only be done by the United States. Governor Troup will not pretend that Georgia has a right to interfere and take the treaty into his own hands.

But Governor Troup and the government of Georgia seem to imagine that as the United States have obtained a treaty of cession, the right of property vests *in toto* in Georgia, and that it cannot be reclaimed, however corruptly and fraudulently the treaty may have been obtained. This cannot be sound doctrine.

It is true that Georgia becomes the owner of the soil and obtains jurisdiction over the country when ceded to the United States. But, surely, if the treaty was improperly obtained and injustice practised upon the Indians, it will not be pretended that the treaty is binding. It follows of course that Georgia could obtain nothing by the treaty under such circumstances. No man, who regards the honor of his country, would wish to see such a treaty carried into execution; and we can but be surprised to see Governor Troup displaying so much harshness and intemperance in attempting to bully the United States into his views of the subject. For ourselves we hope and expect that the President will give the complaining Indians a fair and patient hearing, and administer justice to them independent of Governor Troup, the Legislature of Georgia or any other power on earth. The Indians have a right to expect justice, and all good men will approve the act.

Hantsle Demas.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM HAYTLE

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Port au Prince, July 11.

"We embrace this opportunity via New York, to inform you of the arrival here on the 3d inst of a French frigate, a brig and a schooner, part of a squadron, consisting of two ships of the line, each bearing the flag of a Rear Admiral, eight frigates, two brigs and a schooner. Immediately after anchoring, the Commander of the frigate (a Baron Mackau) signified to his Excellency the President, his being the bearer of a commission from his most Christian Majesty Charles X. to treat with this Government respecting the recognition of its independence.

"On the evening of the 7th, the preliminaries were agreed to, and next morning the brig was despatched to announce to the squadron the amicable termination of the Commission.

"The whole squadron came to anchor off this port on the 9th instant and this morning the Ordinance of Independence was formally landed and conducted in procession to the Senate. The following articles were accepted by the Senators and afterwards sanctioned by his Excellency the President.

"The ports of the French part of the Island of St. Domingo, to be opened to the flags of all nations. (The Spanish part is not included in the act of independence.) Only half the amount of import and export duties paid by other nations to be levied on French ships, merchandise, and produce.

"One hundred and fifty million of francs to be given to the French Colonists, as an indemnification, payable by installments within five years, the first payment on 31st of December, 1825.

"It is stated that a written pledge is given on the

part of the Baron Mackau, that it was not the intention of the French Government, that the word produce, should mean the export of Haytien produce at half duties. This, as well as other particulars, will be more amply explained as soon as we can make ourselves acquainted with them; no mention is mentioned for the termination of the favored unities.

"Business is quite at a stand for the moment; no thing but testing and examinations is thought of.

In addition to this letter we have the Port au Prince *Enseigne du Commerce* of the 10th of July, it makes no mention of the term of the treaty, but gives some particulars which may prove not uninteresting.

It states that, on the 3d inst, three French vessels of War, a schooner, a brig, and a frigate, the latter displaying both the French and Haytien flags, anchored in the great road, beyond the reach of the cannon, about an hour after mid day. No sooner had they anchored, than the frigate sent its boat, with despatches for the government, which despatches were received and forwarded by the chief officer of the port. The next day several of the Haytien dignitaries repaired to the shore, and there received the Baron Mackau, the Captain of the frigate. Then the public knew that this superior officer—officer of honor from his entrance upon the glorious career of arms was deputies by his sovereign to treat with our government concerning the recognition of our independence—news which surprised many, but which nevertheless did not astonish a great number of Haytien who expected the acknowledgement of our independence, because of its justice, and above all knowing the liberality which has distinguished the reign of the August monarch Charles X., ever since his accession to the crown!

"On the 5th and on the morning of the 6th, nothing had transpired of the audience and debates concerning our independence; nevertheless we could see in the countenances of all a *je ne sens quoi*, which was a happy presage—but on the 7th we could read in every face the *good news*, and each complimented the other upon it. We are not deceived in auguring good from the employment of this distinguished officer, and we listened with pleasure to the recital of the actions of the Baron Mackau, from the age of 18 years. He acquires himself in negotiations as in the field of honor he leaves all his adversaries in admiration of his abilities, and it is of such as him we say with pride.

Great is the profit, (this the God rejoind)

"When Ministers are blest with prudent mind.
On the 6th in the morning, one of the three French vessels, the brig, set sail, carrying orders to the French Squadron, which was in the bay, and nothing was heard throughout the City but projects of feasts and of rejoicings that we ought to have expected nothing less from a Prince who had just permitted the liberty of the press in his dominions. The ladies are occupying themselves with their toilettes, and with every thing that has any relation to the Haytien art, that is, the art of pleasing. In the midst of all these preparations, *Echo*, that nymph always faithful in repeating over the last words she hears, has recovered her memory, and we distinctly hear her repeating every where, *Vive France! Vive Hayti! Vive a jalous Charles X., libet! Vive a jalous Boyer!* beloved and cherished by all his fellow-citizens, and whom we may henceforward call, the *Fortunate Boyer*.

"On the 6th, the French vessel *Bearnaise*, sailed for France, with despatches concerning the Treaty signed by both parties. On the 9th the President received the felicitations of the French merchants; and on the same day, the French squadron anchored in the roads, and the two admirals came on shore. The great rejoicings were to take place on the 11th.

"The following vessels compose the French fleet.
"Feyan 30 guns; Jean Bart 74; Circe, 44; Nymph 44; Magicienne 44; Venus 60; Clorinde 60; Medea 44; Themis 44; Rose 18; Curieux 18; the Antelope, the Bearnaise, and the Salamander."

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATIES.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Missouri Intelligencer, dated St. Louis, June 4.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to inform you that treaties have been concluded by Gen. CLARK, with the Kansas and Osage Indians, for the cession of all the land which they held within this State, and also for a considerable district of country west of Missouri and Arkansas. Several new and advantageous stipulations have been introduced into the treaties. The Kanas are to pay for all horses or other property stolen or taken by them from the white people since the year 1812, and the Osages are in like manner to pay for all similar depredations committed by them since the year 1809. These stipulations, of course, cannot take effect until after the treaties are ratified by the President and Senate, when upon proof being made to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, payment will be made. The sum of eight thousand dollars is appropriated by the treaties to these Indians. These Indians are also to pay for all future injuries of the same kind, the amount of which is to be annually stopped out of their annuities, on making proof to the agents of the value of the property taken. The country west of Missouri and Arkansas is appropriated to the use of the Kanas and Osages, and of the other Indians now within the limits of this State, nine of whom are to settle within twenty leagues of our boundary. Thus these important treaties have been concluded, by virtue of which the beautiful tract of country on the western border of this State, will be laid open to the settlement of the white people, and the whole state is to be freed from the nuisance of an Indian population. Many of our frontier citizens, and adventurers to Mexico will be indemnified for their losses, and the obligation to pay for thefts and robberies out of their annuities, will operate as a security against future depredations, and will make the whole nation responsible for the good behavior of each individual. The stipulations to prevent all Indians from settling within sixty miles of our boundary, is one of the wisest ever put into a treaty. It will be advantageous to both Indians and white people, for it will leave a clear space between them, wide enough to prevent encroachments on each other's territory and allow room for stock to range without getting upon Indians land, and giving the Indians a pretext for killing and stealing it. Upon the whole, these are two of the most advantageous treaties ever made for Missouri, and must have the effect of giving tranquillity to her frontiers, securing it against future interruption from Indians, bringing a peaceful part of the country into cultivation, greatly increasing the steam of emigration to our Western border, and giving it a dense and powerful population which will forever place it beyond the dread of Indian wars."

HOLY ALLIANCE.

MILAN, 12th MAY.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria have arrived at this place. The King and Queen of Naples, the Duchess of Parma; and the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, are already here.

It is believed that conferences will be held between the Chancellor of Austria, and the Ambassadors of France, Russia, Prussia, and England, a bout the 1st of June; and also with the Ministers of Naples, Tuscany, Parma, and Sardinia at which conferences a Cardinal, as Representative of the Holy Father will assist.

Two sessions will be under discussion. A proposed arrangement between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte, and an Italian Confederation, similar to the German. The first is rendered the more necessary, as it is generally admitted that the Neapolitan forces are unable to terminate the contest.

WEDNESDAY.

ABRAHAM DEYARMON.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows, *Covers, Draper, Sattin, Jeans, and imitation of Venetian Carpeting &c.*

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake,
TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashion, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

for Casts, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

Elijah H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shop in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELLETS. He has brought with him from Mr. Watson's Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

Lexington, July 2, 1825—20-ff.

MARY VIBDEN,

FORMERLY I forms his friends in Lexington, as well as strangers, that he has provided himself with

A Complete Hack,

And strong gentle horses, and is now ready to accommodate such as may please to favour him with their custom. He intends driving himself, and from more than four years experience in driving in Lexington, he feels confident that his character as a safe and careful driver has been so well established, as to insure him a full score of public patronage. His residence is on Mill street, near the Lexington Steam Mill, where those who wish his services will please apply.

Lexington, July 29th, 1825—30-ff.

For Sale.

A valuable tract of about 320 Acres of first Rate LAND;

LIVING on Cane Run about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which there are two Cabins and 90 acres cleared; the remainder

Well Timbered with Timber
Of the first Quality,
& furnished with an abundance
Of Stock Water.

This Tract can be very conveniently divided into two tracts, if so to accommodate purchasers who may not care to purchase the whole.

Inquire of William Story of Georgetown or Dr. Ward of Lexington.

\$50 REWARD.

Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank for the apprehension and conviction of the person who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth instant, and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars principally in tick or issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and six and a half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the Commonwealth's notes for them. The public are desired to observe particularly whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by DANIEL PRICE

V. ailes Ky Jan 20 1825—30-ff

Public Sale.

Agreeably to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky passed at their last session, we will offer or sale to the highest bidder, Saturday 27th day of the present month at first rate after HANT MILL and up stairs together with between five and ten acres of land in the form of the letter K, being in Jessamine County, same as sold by Lexington ton. A credit of six months will be given, bond and security will be required, terms aside, gold or silver—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock

W.M. POLLARD, 2 Commissioners
J.H. MILFORD, 2 Commissioners

At the same time and place there will be several horses a pair of hay and several other articles of feed to be sold at the same time and place as above.

August 5, 1825. 31-ff.

Stop the Thief!

WAS STOPPED on the night of the 2d inst. from Daniel Crump's, six miles south of Perryville, Kentucky.

A LARGE ROAN MARE,

about fifteen hands high, has a small scar on her breast occasioned by roweling, a small white star in her forehead, very dark red rump, some small saddle spots, very small eyes, short before, and therefore the much worn. The man I suspect of having stolen her is up the same night that I did at Mr. Crump's to stay all night, but was missed about 10 or 11 o'clock the same night. Any person who detects the thief or can give information on her, I get the mare shall be liberally rewarded for their trouble and expense, by the subscriber living at the Cross Roads, Fayette County.

BENJAMIN HEDSOE.

July 25, 1825—30-ff

PUBLIC NOTICE.

RANAWAY FROM the subscriber residing in the town of Cynthiana,

JOHN WARD,

An apprentice to the Tailoring business. Said apprentice having absconded on the 19th inst. having about seventeen months to serve. Ward has by great care and attention having been bestowed on him, become a good workman and consequently valuable to his master. He is about 5 feet 5 or 5 inches high well proportioned, dark eyes, and dark curly hair. Wears a brown coat and light pantaloons and when dressed is much of a dandy. These are the true colors of a person from employing me and our friends, as I am resolved to put the law fully in force against all such a do.

JOHN WHITE.

July 25 1825—30-ff

The Kentucky Whig.

THESE individuals who have in their possesion subscription papers for the Kentucky Whig, are requested to return them immediately to the office of NELSON NICHOLAS.

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,
MIL STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do. do. Tea do. do. do.

Plates Twelfts & Muffins, do.

Oval Dishes, do.

Covered do. very handsome, do.

Soup Tureens, do.

Salad do.

Bakers and Napkins, do.

Mugs and Pitchers, do.

Bowls Basins and Ewers, do.

Teapots, Sugaras & Creams, do.

Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do.

Tea cups and Saucers &c. &c., do.

Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, do.

Embossed edged and G. C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825—19-ff.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public adver- tiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged

Lexington, May 12, 1825—19-ff.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

A EXCELLENT COOK and WASHER, aged between 40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.

Inquire of the Printer.

Lexington, April 14, 1825—15-ff.

JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITHS.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12-ff.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a choice assortment of

GOODS,

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz: Sups fine BROAD CLOTHES and CASSIMIRES, ass'd. Piece Cloths, Fancys and Barze, assorted.

Figured and Plain Benches, do.

Danmark Satins and silk stripes, do.

Irish and Italias Sheetings, do.

Table and Russia Drapery, do.

Irish Chen and Brown Holland, do.

Linien and Cotton Drapery, do.

Furniture Calicos, and Ginghams, do.

Wide and narrow Fancy Calicos, do.

Cotton and Linen Cambricks, do.

Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs, do.

Jaconet and Muslin Muslins, do.

Figured and Plain Books, do.

Canton Crapes and Crepe Robes, do.

Grape and Cotton Handkerchiefs, do.

Italian Crapes and Crepe Scarfs, do.

Pink Muslin Robes & White do. with coloured borders, do.

Plain and Figured Silks, assorted.

Figured Silk and Gauze Handkerchiefs, do.

Bouquets and Black Silk, do.

Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose, do.

Silk and Beaver Gloves, do.

Satin, Silk, Twill and Buttons, do.

Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings, do.

Turquoise Ticking and Side Combs, do.

Wide and Nar. Domest. Plaids, do.

Domestic Cassina's Plaids and Bed Ticking, ass'd.

Furniture and Domestic Checks, assorted.

Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings, do.

Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Sheetings, do.

Silk Mew-silles and Valentia Vesting, assorted.

Holding Cloths, from No 1 to 7 warranted.

Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shows, assorted.

Best Staircase and London particular WINES.

Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY

Best IMPERIAL.

YOUNG BRYSON TEAS

LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE

Allspice, Pepper, Claves and Mace

Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard

Bals. Bengal. I dog st. Patent Blacking

Mader, Copperas and Alum

Quince, China and Glass w. e. assorted

Window Glass and Cut Nails

Spades and Shovels

Cradling and Grass SCYTHES

And a general Assortment of

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington June 9, 1825—25-ff

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Campbell Circuit, Sec.

APRIL TERM, 1825.

Frederick Kleete, Complainant,

against

Elias P. Smith and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant E. P. Smith is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance here, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is, therefore, ordered, that unless the said Defendant E. P. Smith do appear here, on or before the first day of the next July term of this court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same as to him will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorized newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively.

A copy, teste,

JAMES TAYLOR. e.c.e.

June 9, 1825—23-ff

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE

SPRINGS, near HARRODSBURGH, Ky. and has put him in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms:

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825—19-ff

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

Botanic Garden.

OFFERS FOR SALE

OCTAVO BIBLES of a very superior quality

216 pages specie. They have on hand also, a

great number of Bibles and Testaments, adapted to

the use of Societies, Associations, Sunday Schools

and Families, which they will dispose of for less, and

to the poor gratis. Apply to the Agent at his office at

Mr. D. A. SAYRE'S Main Street Lexington.

KENTUCKY BIBLE SOCIETY,

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